

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	050 Egyptian Arabic	050 Egyptian Arabic	050 Egyptian Arabic
050	01 p ³⁰ (loan, free) */b/	24 eth-pharyngealized ³⁴ (limited)	51 glottal stop
050	02 b *[p]	25 s	52 glottal stop-long ^{01 02}
050	03 b-long	26 s-long	53 h
050	04 t	27 s-pharyngealized	54 h-long
050	05 t-long	28 s-long-pharyngealized	
050	06 t-pharyngealized	29 z	
050	07 t-long-pharyngealized	30 z-long	51 iota *[e] [iota-bar] ⁶⁰
050	08 d	31 z-pharyngealized	52 i-long [i-bar-long] ⁶⁰ [i] ⁶¹
050	09 d-long	32 z-long-pharyngealized	53 e-long [e] ^{61 62} */iota/
050	10 d-pharyngealized	33 s-hacek	55 schwa ³⁷ (transitional)
050	11 d-long-pharyngealized	34 s-hacek-long	56 a-front [alpha] ^{08 38 63}
050	12 k	35 x-uvular	57 ash-long [alpha-long] ^{08 38 63}
050	13 k-long	36 x-uvular-long	58 upsilon *[o]
050	14 g	37 gamma-uvular	59 u-long [u] ⁶¹
050	15 g-long	38 gamma-uvular-long	60 o-long [o] ^{61 64} (allo, free) */upsilon/
050	16 q ³¹	39 pharyngeal-voiceless	63 yod
050	17 q-long	40 pharyngeal-voiceless-long	64 yod-long
050	18 d/z-hacek ³² (loan)	41 pharyngeal-voice	65 w ⁰⁹
050	19 f *[v]	42 pharyngeal-voice-long	66 w-long
050	20 f-long	43 m	
050	21 v ³³ (loan, free) */f/	44 m-long	
050	22 theta ³⁴ (limited)	45 n	
050	23 eth ³⁴ (limited)	46 n-long	
		47 ^{104 05}	
		48 l-long ⁰⁶	
		49 r-flap ⁰⁷	
		50 r-trill-long	
050	\$a Egyptian Arabic \$d Semitic \$e Egypt \$f 45 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$h Jim Lorentz (review) \$i John Crothers (editor)		
050	\$a Mitchell, T. F. \$b 1962 \$c Colloquial Arabic \$g London: The English Universities Press \$q informants (?) \$r unknown		
050	\$a Tomiche, Nada \$b 1964 \$c Le Parler Arabe du Caire \$f (Maison des Science de l'Homme: Recherches Meditteraneennes: Texte et Etudes Linguistiques: III) \$g Paris, the Hague: Mouton		
050	\$a Kennedy, Nancy M. \$b 1960 \$c Problems of Americans in Mastering the Pronunciation of Egyptian Arabic \$g Washington, D.C.: The Center for Applied Linguistics		
050	\$a LONG CONSONANTS \$A "Any Arabic consonant may be doubled. Except when final, a doubled		

consonant must be pronounced at least twice as long as its single counterpart and is characterized by greater muscular tension in the articulating organs.... Doubled consonants are usually pronounced shorter when final." (p.19-20)

- 050 \$a PHARYNGEALIZED CONSONANTS \$A Mitchell (p.16-17): "For the emphatics [i.e. the pharyngealized consonants--MRJ] the tongue must be broad (laterally expanded) and 'thick,' filling the mouth; for the corresponding non-emphatics, the tongue is narrow (laterally contracted) and 'thin'.... In addition, the front of the tongue is very much lower and the whole tongue much flatter in the mouth for the emphatics; for the non-emphatics the front of the tongue is raised and the back depressed much as it is for the pronunciation of the vowel /iota/.... The position of the lips is important; for the emphatics they are held neutral or slightly rounded and protruded; for (corresponding non-emphatics) they are spread." \$A Kennedy (p.50): "Articulatory correlates are lip protrusion and/or pharyngeal striction, the upper surface of the tongue is in a lower position than for the corresponding non-emphatic allophones, and is somewhat concave [in reference to vowel allophones].... The acoustic correlates of emphasis may be described as follows: 'A lowering in pitch of the noise spectrum of obstruents, a lowering of the second formant for vowels, and a general lowering of the spectrum of the resonants.'" (Quote from Harrell, R.S., The Phonology of Colloquial Egyptian Arabic.)
- 050 \$a PHARYNGEAL PROSODY \$A According to Kennedy (p.50) pharyngealization, analyzed as a distinctive feature of consonants, is in fact a prosodic feature, extending at least over a syllable, possibly over a whole word, and may even extend to a preposition from a following word. The vowel allophones are quite important for the recognition and correct pronunciation of the emphatic consonants. The decision to consider this a consonantal rather than vocalic feature is thus to some degree an arbitrary one. In Tomiche's analysis of the consonants, every phoneme which lacks a distinctively pharyngealized partner is said to have a pharyngealized allophone, occurring in pharyngealized prosodic stretches. (See p.13ff.) [JHC]
- 050 \$a STRESS \$A Mitchell uses the term "prominent syllable" which he does not define phonetically. However, among other things "any CVV syllable is by definition prominent." "[Stress] depends on the quantitative syllabic pattern of the whole word: (1) if the ultimate syllable is long (CVVC, CVCC), that syllable is always [stressed]... (2) if the ultimate syllable is not long (CV, CVC), then, in relation to the pattern of remaining syllables, either the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable is [stressed] as follows: (a) if both the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables are short (CV)..., and, in the case of words of four or five syllables, the preantepenultimate is not a further short syllable..., then the antepenultimate is [stressed]; (b) in all other cases, i.e. in the overwhelming majority of Egyptian words, the penultimate syllable is [stressed].... The rules of [stress] apply to suffixed and unsuffixed forms alike." (p.26-27)
- 050 \$a SYLLABLE \$A CV(:)(C)(C) \$A "CVV rarely occurs final except in loan-words." (p.26) CV:CC is impossible.
- 050 \$a VOWELS \$A Both Tomiche and Kennedy recognize a set of contrasts in stressed syllable including five long vowels and three short. Mitchell sets up in addition a marginal contrast between front and back "a," which appears to be more a matter of stylistics than lexical contrast. The descriptions of the three authors do not agree concerning unstressed syllables, where only short vowels occur, and morphophonemically long vowels are shortened. The differences may reflect different styles associated with education and carefulness of speaking. Kennedy has the simplest system of unstressed vowels: three short vowels, analyzed as the same as the three short vowels of stressed syllables. Tomiche adds that shortened /i-long, u-long/ remain phonetically higher than /iota, upsilon/, giving five distinct qualities in unstressed syllables. Mitchell says, in addition, that shortened /e-long, o-long/ may also be kept distinct from both /iota, upsilon/ and shortened [i, u] by educated speakers. With the addition of his distinction between front and back "a," this would give a maximal unstressed system of eight different vowel qualities. [JHC]
- 050 04 \$A Kennedy sets up /l-pharyngealized/ contrasting with /l/.
- 050 05 \$A /l/ is always "clear." (p.15-16)
- 050 06 \$A /l-long/ is always "clear," except in the word for God (Allah) in which a "dark" pharyngealized /l-long/ ("characterized by emphatic articulation") is used. (p.15-16, 17)
- 050 07 \$A Both Kennedy and Tomiche recognize /r-flap-pharyngealized/ contrasting with /r-flap/.
- 050 08 \$A Degree of lip rounding not clear for [alpha].
- 050 09 \$A /w/ is produced with "strong lip-rounding and protrusion." (p.25)
- 050 30 \$A /p/ "sometimes occurs [next to voiceless stops]..., but...has no independent status except in loans." (p.20)
- 050 31 \$A /q/ "is used by educated speakers for 'classicisms' in the colloquial; used in the right places, it is perhaps the most important single sign of educated speech...colloquial /glottal stop/ usually corresponds." (p.18)

- 050 32 \$A /d/z-hacek/ "as in English 'jeep'...occurs in loan-words." (p.20)
- 050 33 \$A "The sound written 'v' in English sometimes occurs [next to voiced obstruents]..., but has no independent status except in very rare loan-words." (p.20)
- 050 34 \$A /theta, eth, eth-pharyngealized/ belong "to a 'classical' pronunciation of Arabic and occur...sporadically when reading written language aloud." (p.20)
- 050 37 \$A Epenthetic vowels are generally interpretable as one of the three short vowel phonemes. However, Tomiche (p.50) says that word finally an epenthetic vowel may be [schwa].
- 050 38 \$A The occurrence of [alpha] is not entirely predictable according to Mitchell. (p.22ff) Some styles, notably men's speech, have [alpha] where others have [a-front]. Loans have also introduced [alpha] outside of the proper allophonic environment.
- 050 60 \$A /iota, i-long/ become central adjacent to pharyngealized consonants and /q/. (Kennedy, p.34ff; Tomiche, p.50)
- 050 61 \$A Long vowels are shortened in unstressed syllables. (Mitchell, p.21)
- 050 62 \$A /iota/ lowers to [e] before the pharyngeal fricatives. (Kennedy, p.24ff)
- 050 63 \$A The low vowels are backed adjacent to pharyngealized consonants and /q/. (Kennedy, p.34ff; Tomiche, p.45ff) Mitchell adds /x, gamma, r-flap/ as environments. (p.24)
- 050 64 \$A /upsilon/ is lowered to [o] (1) after /pharyngeal-voiceless/; (2) stressed before CC, adjacent to a pharyngeal or labial C, or before a velar fricative; (3) when /a-front/ is in the next syllable; (4) also [o] occurs freely before any CC. (Kennedy, p.40)